

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1836.

LIBEL LAW.

To enable our readers to judge more understandingly of the rights of the press, secured by our constitution, and the constitution of the other States, we have collated the provisions in the various constitutions of the different States, on this subject, and now give them to the public.

The Constitution of MASSACHUSETTS, it will be observed, is most full and ample—words cannot express more clearly the entire liberty it *intends* to secure, and does secure, to the citizens. When the constitution declares that “the liberty of the press ought not to be restrained,” how is it possible to make the exercise of this right a public crime? The very idea is an anomaly in thought, a solecism of expression.

The Constitution of the UNITED STATES says, “Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of the press.” That is, Congress shall pass no law, cutting short the existing privileges of the press. If the English common law libel law had existed in the United States, at the time of the adoption of this provision, it would still have continued. Not so under the clause of the constitution of this State. The phrase “the liberty of the press ought not to be restrained in this Commonwealth,” would have abrogated the common law libel law, if it had previously been in force here; and it is a complete bar to all branches of the government, from making the exercise of this right, in any way, a public crime.

MAINE. The Constitution of MAINE has the following provision:—

“Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.”

Here the full liberty of the press is given, and then taken back again in the last clause. Who is to judge of what constitutes an abuse of the liberty of the press? The jury under the direction of the court. This is all the liberty of the press the citizens of Maine have—to publish what may not offend the court and jury. Their constitution continues:—

“No law shall be passed regulating or restraining the freedom of the press, and in prosecutions for any publication respecting the official conduct of men in public capacity, or the qualifications of those who are candidates for the suffrages of the people, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, *under the direction of the court*, after having received the directions of the court, shall have a right to determine, at their discretion, the law and the fact.”

These are very contradictory provisions. The liberty of the press is given, but the parties publishing are responsible for the abuse of that liberty. The court and jury to determine what constitutes an abuse, so that there is no more liberty of the press, than what these ever changing bodies may grant. And what is a rightful exercise of the liberty of the press in one county, and at one time, may be an abuse in another county, or in the same county at another time. The jury are to receive the *directions* of the court as to their verdict, but are not to obey it! This clause of the constitution of Maine, we think, must have been drawn by a lawyer.

The Constitution of NEW HAMPSHIRE secures the liberty of the press as follows:—

“The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought, therefore, to be inviolably preserved.”

This is equivalent to the provision in the constitution of Massachusetts, and debars all departments of the government from making the publication of any thing a public crime.

VERMONT guards the liberty of the press as fully as the constitution of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, do as follows:—

“That the people have a right to a freedom of speech and writing and publishing their sentiments, concerning the transaction of our government, and therefore, the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained.”

RHODE ISLAND has no Constitution—she exists under a charter from king Charles the second. This charter secures all persons from being in “anywise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question for any differences in opinion in matters of religion, who do not actually disturb the civil peace of our said colony.” A liberal provision from a royal king, that ought to put our modern upstart inquisitors to the blush. But there appears no clause securing specifically the liberty of the press. This liberty, however, must exist unrestrained, until otherwise ordered by the legislature of the State.

CONNECTICUT gives a qualified and somewhat contradictory provision for the liberty of the press, in these words:—

“Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

“No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press.

“In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the fact *under the direction of the courts*.”

Here, like the former cases cited, are two kinds of liberty granted. No indictment can be had for any thing said of any branch of the government, or of any public officer—the remedy is in civil prosecutions by the party aggrieved, and the defendant can offer the truth in justification. In all other cases the liberty depends upon the will of the courts.

OHIO has adopted the provisions of Pennsylvania, as follows:—

“That the printing presses shall be open and free to every citizen who wishes to examine the proceedings of any branch of the government, or the conduct of any public officer; and no law shall ever restrain the right thereof. Every citizen has an indisputable right to speak, write, or print, upon any subject, as he thinks proper, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for any publication respecting the official conduct of men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may always be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, *under the direction of the court as in other cases*.”

INDIANA has the same constitutional law, with only verbal differences:—

“That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof.

“The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

“Here a jury determines what is an abuse of the liberty of the press, and of course what that liberty is, and hence, a jury in one county may acquit, while in another, they might condemn an individual on the same charges, and under the same testimony. The constitution gives in fact only a qualified liberty of the press.

NEW JERSEY. The constitution of this State, adopted July 2, 1776, contains no provision securing the liberty of speech or of the press, and of course these rights depend upon legislative enactment. We are not aware that New Jersey has since amended her constitution.

PENNSYLVANIA has adopted the following provisions on this subject:—

“That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

“In prosecutions for publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, *under the direction of the court as in other cases*.”

Here are two distinct kinds of liberty of the press granted. The right to investigate the proceedings of the legislature, and other branches of the government is *unconstrained*.

The right to investigate the proceedings of the legislature, and other branches of the government is *unconstrained*.

“Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the use of that liberty.

“No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press.

“In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall have the right

ed, as free as it is in this State, upon every subject. But in all other matters, the liberty of the press in Pennsylvania depends upon the will of the court, before which an alleged abuse of this liberty is tried.

DELAWARE ordains the liberty of the press in these provisions:—

“The press shall be free to every citizen who undertakes to examine the official conduct of men acting in a public capacity; and any citizen may print on any such subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for publications investigating the proceedings of officers, or when the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels the jury may determine the law and the facts as in other cases.”

Here is only a partial and qualified liberty of the press, depending on the opinions and whims of persons.

MARYLAND is more explicit. She declares:—

“That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved.”

This is equivalent to the provision in this State “that the liberty of the press ought not to be restrained.” It is what it should be every where.

VIRGINIA.—The provision in the Constitution of this State is similar to that in the Constitution of the U. S., viz : “the Legislature shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.” That is, they shall not cut off existing privileges. At the time this Constitution was adopted, there existed, we believe, an act of the Virginia Legislature imposing the penalty of death on those who circulated publications tending to raise insurrections among the slaves. If this law were a valid law then, the constitutional provision before cited, would not impair its force. If it were not law then, the legislature could not constitutionally pass such an act now.

NORTH CAROLINA, always republican in sentiment, secures the unrestrained liberty of the press in her Constitution in these words:—

“The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty; and therefore ought never to be restrained.”

Words cannot more aptly define the rights of the press.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—This State, which seems to have retained in its Constitution the most illiberal parts of the English system—whose rulers seem to be tyrants in principle and on a small scale—a State where, of late, treason lurked in every hamlet, has no constitutional safeguard for the liberty of speech or of the press. Its Legislature can gag any of its citizens at will. It can make the publication of any thing “death without the benefit of clergy,” as its Governor has recently very modestly proposed that the non slave holding States shall do.

GEORGIA has the following provision, which is ambiguous, from the circumstance that “what the liberty of the press used in that State before the adoption of her Constitution was,” is unknown to the public. Most probably it was nothing more than English Judge law liberty—a poor liberty indeed.

“Freedom of the press and trial by Jury, as heretofore used in this State, shall remain inviolate.”

KENTUCKY has ordained the subjunctive provisions for the liberty of the press:—

“The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the Jury shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, *under the direction of the Court*, as in other cases.”

This provision is mainly a literal transcript from those of Pennsylvania. It grants two kinds of liberty, one absolute and full, the right to investigate the doings of all branches of the government, and the other embracing every thing else depending on the pleasure of the Courts.

TENNESSEE follows closely Pennsylvania and Kentucky, in regard to the freedom of the press, as will appear from the provisions of her constitution as follows:—

“The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the Jury shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, *under the direction of the Court*, as in other cases.”

This provision is mainly a literal transcript from those of Pennsylvania. It grants two kinds of liberty, one absolute and full, the right to investigate the doings of all branches of the government, and the other embracing every thing else depending on the pleasure of the Courts.

MISSOURI has the following provisions for the liberty of the press:—

“The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the Jury shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, *under the direction of the Court*, as in other cases.”

This provision is mainly a literal transcript from those of Pennsylvania. It grants two kinds of liberty, one absolute and full, the right to investigate the doings of all branches of the government, and the other embracing every thing else depending on the pleasure of the Courts.

MISSOURI has the following provisions for the liberty of the press:—

“The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the Jury shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, *under the direction of the Court*, as in other cases.”

This provision is mainly a literal transcript from those of Pennsylvania. It grants two kinds of liberty, one absolute and full, the right to investigate the doings of all branches of the government, and the other embracing every thing else depending on the pleasure of the Courts.

MISSOURI has the following provisions for the liberty of the press:—

“The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the Jury shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, *under the direction of the Court*, as in other cases.”

This provision is mainly a literal transcript from those of Pennsylvania. It grants two kinds of liberty, one absolute and full, the right to investigate the doings of all branches of the government, and the other embracing every thing else depending on the pleasure of the Courts.

MISSOURI has the following provisions for the liberty of the press:—

“The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the Jury shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, *under the direction of the Court*, as in other cases.”

This provision is mainly a literal transcript from those of Pennsylvania. It grants two kinds of liberty, one absolute and full, the right to investigate the doings of all branches of the government, and the other embracing every thing else depending on the pleasure of the Courts.

MISSOURI has the following provisions for the liberty of the press:—

“The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the Jury shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, *under the direction of the Court*, as in other cases.”

This provision is mainly a literal transcript from those of Pennsylvania. It grants two kinds of liberty, one absolute and full, the right to investigate the doings of all branches of the government, and the other embracing every thing else depending on the pleasure of the Courts.

MISSOURI has the following provisions for the liberty of the press:—

“The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the Jury shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, *under the direction of the Court*, as in other cases.”

This provision is mainly a literal transcript from those of Pennsylvania. It grants two kinds of liberty, one absolute and full, the right to investigate the doings of all branches of the government, and the other embracing every thing else depending on the pleasure of the Courts.

MISSOURI has the following provisions for the liberty of the press:—

“The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the Jury shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, *under the direction of the Court*, as in other cases.”

This provision is mainly a literal transcript from those of Pennsylvania. It grants two kinds of liberty, one absolute and full, the right to investigate the doings of all branches of the government, and the other embracing every thing else depending on the pleasure of the Courts.

MISSOURI has the following provisions for the liberty of the press:—

“The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the Jury shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, *under the direction of the Court*, as in other cases.”

This provision is mainly a literal transcript from those of Pennsylvania. It grants two kinds of liberty, one absolute and full, the right to investigate the doings of all branches of the government, and the other embracing every thing else

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr Willey, Mr Matthew Nowland to Miss Sarah Jane Grogan.

On Thursday evening, Mr George Hillam to Mrs Eley Ramill.

DIED.

In this city, Miss Eliza Vinal, 55, youngest daughter of the late John Vinal, Esq.

Yesterday morning, of consumption, Miss Eliza Z. Hayden, 13.

Harriet W. only daughter of Eben W. and Nancy H. March, 2 years.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—An adjourned meeting of Merchants and Traders, favorable to the formation of a CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in this city will be held on Monday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Old Common Council Room, Court square, to hear and act upon the reports of Committees on the Constitution, and for nominating officers for the same. All who feel an interest in this measure are invited to attend.

116 1837 GEO. WILLIAM GORDON, Secy.

FOR MARTINIQUE AND GUADLOUPE.

—on the 17th inst.—

The Brig WAVE, Snow master, will touch at the above ports, and land freight or passengers—apply to LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 31 Commercial wharf, epis 12.

FOR BELFAST—with despatch.

The regular packet sloop MECHANIC, J. Clark master, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to GEO. W. TYLER, No 42 Commercial st, or to the master on hour, at the eastern Pier.

Jas 12

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

A good copperfastened and coppered Brig, of 230 tons—carries 320 barrels—coppered 11 months since—well found, and can be sent to sea without any expense—Apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT.

A superior new first class BARK, of 315 tons—For terms, apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

114

FOR SALE.

A Hull of new ship, built in this vicinity, ready to receive her rigging, of 340 tons—built of white oak, in a thorough and substantial manner—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

115

WANTED.

2 first rate Vessels from 60 to 90 tons, to draw 7 ft 9 inches when loaded, to take a cargo from a Southern port to New York—immediate application is required to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

116

FOR SALE.

A new copper fastened BRIG, built all of white oak, 224 feet beam, 104 feet hollow, butt and bilge bolted, will carry well and sail very fast—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

117

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A first rate vessel to load at Wilmington, for Baltimore—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

118

FOR SALE.

The first rate new copper fastened brig ADMIRAL SALT, 223 37-95 tons register, built expressly for a very fast sailor under the direction of the same person who superintended the building of the barque Commodore—sails at north side of Commercial wharf.

119

Apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

120

FOR SALE.

The superior fast sailing coppered ship PARA GON, W. H. Curtis, master, is loading at India wharf, having part of her freight engaged, will sail on Wednesday next—for freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

618 113

FOR SALE.

The hull of a new copper fastened ship, in this neighborhood—124 feet long—29 feet beam—13 ft 6 inches lower hold, and 7 feet between decks—built of good materials by a first rate workman—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

121

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The fast sailing Barque GRECIAN, R. Prince, master, is loading at India wharf, having half her freight engaged, and going on board, will sail on Thursday next, and take steam at the Balize—for freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

122

FOR SALE.

At the West part of the city, a brick Dwelling House, Bake House, &c.—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank.

123

WANTED TO HIRE,

A small House, or part of a House, centrally situated—apply to CHARLES WADE, under the Oriental Bank.

124

MOUNT WASHINGTON HOUSE.

THE WARREN ASSOCIATION are now erecting near the heights of South Boston, a brick house intended for a genteel boarding house or hotel of the following description—

It is one hundred and sixteen feet front—has two wings each ninety feet deep—it is three stories high and will contain about two hundred rooms. On the top of the house there will be an observatory embracing one of the most commanding views in this vicinity. There is a never failing supply of pure spring water, soft enough for all domestic purposes.—The house will be completed by the 1st of October next, and the proprietors are desirous of contracting with some person to keep the same, who is fully qualified to conduct such an establishment with credit to himself and satisfaction to his guests.

Persons wishing to obtain further information may call on the subscriber to whom written proposals may be addressed, on or before the 15th February next.

epis 15 JAMES W. FENNO, 20 Court st.

NEW GOODS—Wholesale and Retail.—ALLEN & WELLES, Pemberton Hill, (at the late Store of Seth S. Lynde,) have received their full stock of Fall Goods, adapted to the city and country trade, con-sisting in part of the following: Superfine Cassimeres, all colors.

6-4 & 3 4 English Merinos. 6-4 French do.

Every description Red, White & Yellow Flanders.

Bales of Bed Ticking. Do heavy Paddings.

Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Shirtings.

Russia Drapes. Do Damasks.

Cases of Rich Red Calico and Cambrics.

Plain and Checkered—

Figured French and English Merinos—Cotton Velvets, black and colors—Silk do—5 cases Silk Goods, various kinds—2 cases Lace Goods—250 boxes Ribbons, all styles and qualities.

500 Florence Bonnets, of cottage and hat form, by the case or dozen only—Rich Wrought Muslin and Lace Capes and Collars—500 doz Chapp's Spec Cotton, very best.

125

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WOODBURY & HARTWELL, is by mutual consent to day dissolved.

JOHN W. HARTWELL.

Boston, Nov 25th, 1835.

JOHN W. HARTWELL.

WOODBURY, DIX & HARTWELL.

Importers and Dealers in

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND RICH JEWELRY, PLATED AND SILVER WARE, LAMPS, &c.

183 Washington Street, BOSTON.

126

istf

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—4 vols—for sale by E. R. BROADS, 147 Washington street.

127

WHITE MARSELLES COUNTERPANES

—1 case containing 100 white Marcellles Counter

panes—10-1, 14-1, 12-4, 13-4, of a high quality, and will be sold cheap, for cash, by ALLEN & WELLES, Pemberton Hill.

128

BEER.—160 barrels Cargo Beer, of prime quality, for sale by DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

129

LION THEATRE, WASHINGTON ST.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan 12.

The Evening's Entertainment will commence with, (at 4 time) **LET AND OUT;** OR THE PARTY WALL.

Mr Bailey
Mr Durivage
Mrs Trimmer
Lucy

After which,
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE:

Commemorating with
GRAND STAR AND WALTZ ENTREE!

Led by Mr Buckley,

Concluding with the highly trained

BLOOD MARE VIRGINIA,

Dancing a Polka, in strict time with the music.

130 HORSEMANSHIP.

Comic Song—Sailor's Hornpipe, by Master Buckley, only six years of age—his first appearance.

Tight Rope Dancing by Sig Perez.

The who e to conclude with

J. Howard Payne's admirable Musical Drama, in 2 acts,

called the **OLD SOLDIER'S FIRST LOVE!**

The public is respectfully informed that Mr. D. S. Ingerson has arrived and will appear in a few days, as soon as the preparations are completed for the New Grand Spectacle of Drama.

131

FOR BELFAST—with despatch.

The regular packet sloop MECHANIC, J. Clark master, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to GEO. W. TYLER, No 42 Commercial st, or to the master on hour, at the eastern Pier.

Jas 12

FOR MARTINIQUE AND GUADLOUPE.

—on the 17th inst.—

The Brig WAVE, Snow master, will touch at the above ports, and land freight or passengers—apply to LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 31 Commercial wharf, epis 12.

132

FOR BELFAST—with despatch.

The regular packet sloop MECHANIC, J. Clark master, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to GEO. W. TYLER, No 42 Commercial st, or to the master on hour, at the eastern Pier.

Jas 12

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

A good copperfastened and coppered Brig, of 230 tons—carries 320 barrels—coppered 11 months since—well found, and can be sent to sea without any expense—Apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

133

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT.

A superior new first class BARK, of 315 tons—For terms, apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

134

FOR SALE.

A Hull of new ship, built in this vicinity, ready to receive her rigging, of 340 tons—built of white oak, in a thorough and substantial manner—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

135

WANTED.

2 first rate Vessels from 60 to 90 tons, to draw 7 ft 9 inches when loaded, to take a cargo from a Southern port to New York—immediate application is required to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

136

FOR SALE.

A new copper fastened BRIG, built all of white oak, 224 feet beam, 104 feet hollow, butt and bilge bolted, will carry well and sail very fast—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

137

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A first rate vessel to load at Wilmington, for Baltimore—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

138

FOR SALE.

The first rate new copper fastened brig ADMIRAL SALT, 223 37-95 tons register, built expressly for a very fast sailor under the direction of the same person who superintended the building of the barque Commodore—sails at north side of Commercial wharf.

139

Apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

140

FOR SALE.

The superior fast sailing coppered ship PARA GON, W. H. Curtis, master, is loading at India wharf, having part of her freight engaged, will sail on Wednesday next—for freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

618 113

FOR SALE.

The hull of a new copper fastened ship, in this neighborhood—124 feet long—29 feet beam—13 ft 6 inches lower hold, and 7 feet between decks—built of good materials by a first rate workman—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

141

FOR SALE.

The first rate new copper fastened brig ADMIRAL SALT, 223 37-95 tons register, built expressly for a very fast sailor under the direction of the same person who superintended the building of the barque Commodore—sails at north side of Commercial wharf.

142

Apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

143

FOR SALE.

The superior fast sailing coppered ship PARA GON, W. H.

